

Amendments to the Claims:

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of the Claims

1.-14. Canceled

15. (Currently amended) A DNA encoding the a protein involved in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility which has 14 or more pentatricopeptide repeat (hereafter may be abbreviated to PPR) motifs, wherein a group of the motifs is divided into 3 or more blocks, each of the individual blocks has at least 2 or more PPR motifs, and the block in a carboxyl terminal (C terminal) side has 4 PPR motifs.
~~of claim 1.~~

16. (Currently amended) A The DNA of claim 48 having a the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID N0.22.

17. (Currently amended) A The DNA of claim 49 having a the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID N0.23.

18. (Currently amended) A The DNA of claim 50 having a the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID N0.24.

19. (Currently amended) A The DNA of claim 51 having a the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID N0.25.

20. (Original) A DNA of any of the followings: (1) a DNA having a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID N0.2, SEQ ID N0.16, or SEQ ID N0.18; or (2) a DNA

which has a nucleotide sequence wherein 1 or a plurality of nucleotides are deleted, added, and/or substituted, in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 2, SEQ ID NO.16, or SEQ ID NO. 18, and is involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility; or (3) a DNA which hybridizes with a DNA having a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.2, SEQ ID NO.16, and SEQ ID NO.18 under a stringent condition and is involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility.

21. (Original) A DNA of any of the followings: (1) a DNA having a sequence from 3754th to 8553th nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.1 or a sequence from 812th to 3002th nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.15; or (2) a DNA which has a nucleotide sequence wherein 1 or a plurality of nucleotide are deleted, added, and/or substituted, in the sequence from 3754th to 8553th nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.1, or a sequence from 812th to 3002th nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.15, and is involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility; or (3) a DNA which hybridizes with a DNA having a sequence from 3754th to 8553th nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.1 or a sequence from 812th to 3002th nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 15 under a stringent condition, and is involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility.
22. (Original) A DNA of any of the followings: (1) a DNA having a nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO.1 or 15; or (2) a DNA which has a nucleotide sequence wherein 1 or a plurality of nucleotides are deleted, added, and/or substituted in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.1 or SEQ ID NO. 15, and is involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility; or (3) a DNA which hybridizes with a DNA having a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.1 or SEQ ID NO.15 under a stringent condition, and is involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility.

23. (Previously presented) The DNA of claim 15 wherein the cytoplasmic male sterile individual has a cytoplasmic male sterile gene of Kosena radish and/or Ogura radish or a homologue thereof.
24. (Previously presented) A vector containing DNA of claim 15.
25. (Previously presented) A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15.
26. (Original) The transformant of claim 25 which is a transformed plant.
27. (Previously presented) A method for the restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility wherein DNA of any of claims 15 to 23 is used.
28. (Currently amended) A transformant having a cytoplasmic male sterile gene wherein a partial or full length of DNA of claim 15 is introduced with an induction type promoter to a cell having DNA of claim 15, so that the transformant can regulate an expression of the cytoplasmic male sterile gene.
29. (Original) A method for maintaining the cytoplasmic male sterile line by using the transformant of claim 28.
30. Canceled
31. Canceled
32. (Previously presented) A plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15.

33. (Original) The plant-transforming vector of claim 32, wherein the promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA in an anther is a promoter DNA having 3754th to 5091st nucleotide sequence of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.1 or 1st to 811st nucleotide sequence of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.15.
34. (Previously presented) A transformed plant having the vector of claim 32.
35. (Previously presented) A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15, or the transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15 which has DNA encoding a protein involving in restoration of a cytoplasmic male sterile plant to fertility as a homozygote.
36. (Previously presented) A transformant having the DNA of claim 15 or a vector containing DNA of claim 15, or a transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA of claim 15 wherein, when the transformant or the transformed plant is regenerated, the regenerated individual can restore the cytoplasmic male sterility to fertile.
37. (Previously presented) A seed, pollen, protoplast, cell, vegetative portion, hypocotyl, gamete or root, which is obtained from the transformant of claim 25 or a transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA encoding a protein involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility which has 14 or more pentatricopeptide repeat (hereafter may be abbreviated to PPR) motifs, wherein a group of the motifs is divided into 3 or more blocks, each of the

individual blocks has at least 2 or more PPR motifs, and the block in a carboxyl terminal (C terminal) side has 4 PPR motifs .

38. (Previously presented) A transformant of a Brassica plant, wherein a glucosinolate content in the seed which is obtained from the transformant of claim 25 being a transformant of the Brassica plant or from a transformed plant satisfies the Canola standard, said transformed plant having a plant-transforming vector which comprises a promoter DNA having an ability of transcribing an mRNA at least in an anther and the DNA encoding a protein involved in restoration of the cytoplasmic male sterile individual to fertility which has 14 or more pentatricopeptide repeat (hereafter may be abbreviated to PPR) motifs, wherein a group of the motifs is divided into 3 or more blocks, each of the individual blocks has at least 2 or more PPR motifs, and the block in a carboxyl terminal (C terminal) side has 4 PPR motifs.
39. (Original) A seed which is obtained from the transformant of the Brassica plant of claim 38.
40. (Previously presented) A method for producing a hybrid plant seed having fertility restoration ability, wherein a cytoplasmic male sterile line plant is used as a mother, the transformed plant of claim as a fertility restoring line plant is used as a pollen parent, and both of them are crossed.
41. (Original) The method for producing a hybrid plant seed according to claim 40, wherein the cytoplasmic male sterile line plant is a cytoplasmic male sterile hybrid line derived from Ogura or Kosena radish.
42. (Previously presented) A hybrid plant seed which is produced by the method of claim 40.

43. (Original) The hybrid plant seed of claim 42, wherein the plant belongs to the genus Brassica.
44. (Previously presented) The seed of the plant belonging to the genus Brassica according to claim 42, wherein a glucosinolate content in the seed satisfies the Canola standard.
45. Canceled
46. Canceled
47. (Previously presented) A seed, pollen, protoplast, cell, vegetative portion, hypocotyl, gamete or a root, which is obtained by planting and growing the hybrid plant seed of claim 42.
48. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO. 26.
49. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO. 27.
50. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO. 28.
51. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO. 29.
52. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding a protein selected from the group consisting of proteins having:
- (1) an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID N0.3, SEQ ID.17, or SEQ ID N0.19;
 - (2) the sequence from 80th to 687th amino acids of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID N0.3;

- (3) the sequence from 80th to 687th amino acids of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO.17; and
 - (4) the sequence from 82nd to 690th amino acids of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO.19.
53. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding the protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 3.
54. (New) The DNA of claim 53 having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.1 or SEQ ID NO. 2.
55. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding the protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 17.
56. (New) The DNA of claim 55 having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO.15 or SEQ ID NO. 16.
57. (New) The DNA of claim 15 encoding the protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 19.
58. (New) The DNA of claim 57 having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 18.